

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, hither at his back."

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From the Globe.

## GENERAL HARRISON AND COLO- NEL JOHNSON.

Gen. Harrison is the most remarkable  
certificate getter in our time. The Bangor  
Whig and Courier, in 1835, (a press most  
devoted to Mr. Webster,) charged Harri-  
son flatly with cowardice in the Sandusky  
affair. It renewed the memory of the petti-  
coated prepared to be tendered to the com-  
mander by the ladies, simultaneously with  
the sword presented by him to his disobe-  
dient subordinate, Major Croghan. The  
imputation of personal cowardice did not  
proceed from the Republican party, but in  
its most obnoxious terms, from the friends  
of Mr. Webster, when they considered  
Harrison his rival, as the candidate of the  
Federal party for the Presidency. To  
catch the sympathy of the people for Harri-  
son, the Federal presses have stated that  
this accusation was made by several dis-  
tinguished Democrats; and to draw out  
from the magnanimity of Col. Johnson  
something to support him against the sug-  
gestion of cowardice, which originated  
with themselves, the Federalists have, thro'  
one of Harrison's personal friends, appealed  
to Col. Johnson for a statement in regard to  
his courage. Mr. Carnel tells Col. John-  
son, in a late letter, that from a report of  
his speech at Chillicothe, "an inference  
may be fairly drawn that you are not only  
in doubt as regarded his (Harrison's) cou-  
rage, but that you had but little respect for  
him as a commanding General." In his  
speech, Col. Johnson stated that Harrison  
was about a mile from the scene of action,  
with the infantry, when the battle was  
fought, and that Lieutenant Colonel James  
Johnson there found him, when he marched  
the British prisoners back to surrender them.  
This fact Col. Johnson has since repeated  
in Harrison's own county, and wherever the  
circumstances were called out by inquiries.  
But he did not consider the position taken  
by Harrison a proof of want of courage.  
He therefore magnanimously replies to Car-  
neal:

"I am happy to have this opportunity of  
informing you that during my service with Gen-  
eral Harrison I had no cause to doubt his courage,  
but to consider him a brave man, and I have  
always expressed myself to that effect—nor have  
I ever disapproved or censured any of his mea-  
sures as commanding general in the pursuit of  
Proctor, or in the battle of the Thames."

He concludes by saying to Carnel:

"I should be glad to know what particular  
issue is to be made as to the facts stated in the  
reported speech, respecting which I had no agen-  
cy. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far  
as my own personal knowledge extends, and  
what I understand from others, and not to cen-  
sure or criminate, but to state the truth as far  
I know or believe the facts."

Harrison and his friends were too coun-  
ting to be caught asking for facts. It was  
enough for them to wipe off, by the authori-  
ty of Col. Johnson's opinion, the charge of  
cowardice, originating with his Federal  
friends, and in a paper now zealous in his  
support; and now they circulate, as a cer-  
tificate of his valor, the generous admission  
of Col. Johnson, that "he had no cause to  
doubt his courage," while Harrison himself  
stands mute, and dares not state "what par-  
ticular issue is made as to the facts stated"  
by Colonel Johnson in the account given of  
the battle by him, on the call of both par-  
ties, when addressing the people.

We will now show, from official docu-  
ments and authentic statements, why they  
were so averse to make an issue in regard to  
the facts stated by Col. Johnson. The  
truth as stated by Colonel Johnson in his  
letter to the Secretary of War, (Gen. Arm-  
strong,) which we publish below, and which  
he stated every where, and at all times, when  
interrogated, involves a much more dishon-  
orable imputation on the character of Harri-  
son than want of courage.

The truth, as we shall now present it,  
incontestably vouches, shows that Harrison,  
as in the case of Croghan, artfully endeav-  
ored to filch his honors from the brave and  
unanimous man who earned them; and that,  
to accomplish this act of injustice, he was  
guilty of gross misrepresentation, in his  
report of the battle of the Thames.

Injustice to the gallant soldier who fought  
the battle, perpetrated in a way which shows  
Harrison to be utterly destitute of integrity,  
is the charge we allege against him. We  
proceed to the proof. We extract first from  
Harrison's official report.

Gen. Harrison says to Gen. John Arm-  
strong, Secretary of War, in an official re-  
port, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, DETROIT,  
9th October, 1813.

I have the honor herewith to enclose you my  
general order of the 27th ult. prescribing the  
order of march and of battle when the whole  
army should act together. But as the number  
and description of troops had been essentially  
changed since the issuing of the order, it became  
necessary to make a corresponding alteration in

their disposition. From the place where our  
army was last halted, to the Moravian town, a  
distance of about three and a half miles, the  
road passes through a beach forest without any  
clearing, and for the first two miles near to the  
bank of the river. At from two to three hun-  
dred yards from the river, a swamp extends par-  
allel to it, throughout the whole distance. The  
intermediate ground is dry, and although the  
trees are tolerably thick, it is in many places  
clear of underbrush. Across this strip of land,  
its left appayed upon the river, supported by  
artillery placed in the wood, their right in the  
swamp covered by their whole Indian force, the  
British troops were drawn up.

The troops at my disposal consisted of about  
one hundred and twenty regulars of the 27th  
regiment, five brigades of Kentucky volunteer  
militia infantry, under his Excellency Governor  
Shelby, averaging less than five hundred men,  
and Colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted in-  
fantry, making in the whole, an aggregate some-  
thing above three thousand. No disposition of  
an army, opposed to an Indian force, can be safe  
unless it is secured on the flanks and in the rear.  
I had, therefore, no difficulty in arranging the  
infantry conformably to my general order of bat-  
tle. General Trotter's brigade of five hundred  
men, formed the front line, his right upon the  
road, and his left upon the swamp. Gen. King's  
brigade as a second line, one hundred and fifty  
yards in the rear of Trotter's, and Chiles's bri-  
gade as a corps of reserve in the rear of it. These  
three brigades formed the command of Major  
General Henry; the whole of General Desha's  
division, consisting of two brigades, were for-  
med en echelon upon the left of Trotter.

While I was engaged in forming the infantry,  
I had directed Colonel Johnson's regiment which  
was still in front, to be formed in two lines op-  
posite to the enemy, and, upon the advance of  
the infantry, to take ground to the left, and  
forming upon that flank, to endeavor to turn the  
right of the Indians. A moment's reflection,  
however, convinced me that from the thickness  
of the woods and swampiness of the ground,  
they would be unable to do any thing on horse-  
back, and there was no time to dismount them  
and place their horses in security; I therefore de-  
termined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to  
break the British lines at once by a charge of the  
mounted infantry; the measure was not sanction-  
ed by any thing that I had seen or heard of, but  
I was fully convinced that it would succeed.  
The American backwoodsmen ride better in the  
woods than any other people. A musket or rifle  
is no impediment to them, being accustomed to  
carry them from their earliest youth. I was  
persuaded, too, that the enemy would be quite  
unprepared for the shock, and that they could  
not resist it. Conformably to this idea, I directed  
the regiment to be drawn up in close column,  
with its right at a distance of fifty yards from  
the road, (that it might be in some measure  
protected by the trees from the artillery,) its  
left upon the swamp, and to charge at full speed  
as soon as the enemy delivered their fire.

From the above passage, it will be seen  
that Harrison's plan of the battle was, that  
Col. Johnson's regiment should, "upon the  
advance of the infantry, take ground to  
the left, and, forming on that flank, to en-  
deavor to turn the right of the Indians." Ac-  
cording to this plan, the militia infantry  
were to fight the British regulars, with their  
cannon sweeping them from a wood. The  
British occupied the whole space between the  
river and swamp. "Across this strip of  
land (says the General)—its left appayed  
upon the river, supported by artillery placed  
in the woods, their right on the swamp, cov-  
ered by their whole Indian force—the  
British troops were drawn up."

In another part of his report he says: "we  
could not present to them a line more ex-  
tended than their own." The fight under  
these circumstances would have been be-  
tween man and man—a British regular,  
supported by cannon in a wood, against a  
Kentucky militiaman in open ground. It  
would have been a bloody field for the Ken-  
tuckians, however it might have terminated.  
Why was this disposition changed, and a  
plan adopted which made the victory instan-  
taneous and comparatively bloodless? Harri-  
son, by suppressing facts and substituting  
his own "reflection," takes all the credit for  
this fortunate stroke of military genius to  
himself. He says:

"A moment's reflection, however, convinced  
me that from the thickness of the woods and  
swampiness of the ground, they (Johnson's re-  
giment) would be unable to do any thing on horse-  
back, and there was no time to dismount them  
and place their horses in security; I therefore de-  
termined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to  
break the British lines at once by a charge of the  
mounted infantry; the measure was not sanction-  
ed by any thing that I had seen or heard of, but  
I was fully convinced that it would suc-  
ceed."

The statements we annex, show that it is  
utterly untrue that "a moment's reflection  
convinced" Harrison that the mounted re-  
giment could not act against the Indians from  
the thickness of the woods, and the swampi-  
ness of the ground. The truth, as shown  
in the following statements, one given by  
McAfee, the historian of the war in the West—the other by Mr. Kirtley the Adjutant  
of the regiment, is, that from experiment,  
not reflection, it was supposed the regiment  
could not cross the swamp, and turn the  
right of the Indians; and that in this state of  
the case, Col. Johnson himself suggested  
the new plan of the battle, and asked per-  
mission to execute it. Harrison conceals  
altogether the fact that the idea "of a charge  
of the mounted infantry" came from Col-  
onel Johnson, who urged it upon him by  
stating the additional circumstance that he  
had trained his regiment to this mode of  
attack; and he goes on to take the whole  
credit to himself, in these words:

"I therefore determined to refuse my left to  
the Indians, and to break the British lines at once  
by a charge of the mounted infantry."

But this suppression of the counsel he  
acted under, he did not think quite suffi-  
cient to secure the glory of this bold stroke  
to himself, and so he contrived a little further  
to exclude the conclusion which he knew  
the whole truth would warrant, viz: that he  
only permitted Col. Johnson to act on his  
own daring suggestion. He therefore adds:  
"The measure was not sanctioned by any  
thing that I had seen or heard of, but I was  
fully convinced it would succeed."

Col. Johnson's uncontradicted letter to

General Armstrong, shows what the facts  
really were—and the following statements  
of the prominent men who were present  
and active in the execution of the arrange-  
ment finally agreed on, fully confirms it:

"I was adjutant to the mounted regiment  
commanded by Col. R. M. Johnson, in the last  
war, and on the day of the battle of the Thames,  
I had on opportunity of seeing the movements  
of the troops. Gen. Harrison had ordered Col.  
R. M. Johnson to take position on the left  
across the swamp, and prepare to fight the In-  
dians, while he would bring up the infantry to  
fight the British. This conversation was some  
three or four hundred yards from the British  
troops. They separated; Col. Johnson being in-  
formed that he could not cross the swamp, sent  
me with his message to Gen. Harrison. I found  
him with the infantry, near one mile in the rear  
of the mounted regiment. Gen. Harrison, upon  
this information, went with me to Col. Johnson,  
who was at the head of the columns of his re-  
giment. I was present when Col. Johnson and Gen.  
Harrison met, and had a conversation on the  
difficulty of crossing the swamp, and I heard  
Col. Johnson request Gen. Harrison to permit  
him to bring on the battle by charging the en-  
emy; Gen. Harrison gave leave, and then return-  
ed to the infantry. In the mean time, Col. R.  
M. Johnson was ordered that he could cross the  
swamp, and did so with his 2d battalion, leav-  
ing Col. James Johnson to charge the British  
with the 1st battalion. I was present, and made  
the charge with Col. James Johnson at the head  
of the 1st battalion; and we took the whole  
British force, in very short order, except Gen.  
Proctor and a few dragoons who ran away. The  
British army surrendered to Col. James Johnson  
who marched them back to Gen. Harrison, who  
was with the infantry. Col. R. M. Johnson, at  
the head of the 2d battalion, fought and defeat-  
ed Tecumseh and his warriors after a severe and  
bloody conflict. I went in person to the ground  
where Col. R. M. Johnson in person had fought  
the Indians with part of his regiment. I know  
he defeated the Indians at that point without  
any aid but his own men. I met with a portion  
of the infantry on the left extreme, not far from  
where Major Thompson commanded, but the  
Indians were defeated before they joined them.  
The mounted regiment fought the battle of the  
Thames. During the whole of our service Col.  
R. M. Johnson trained his men to charge on the  
enemy in columns; and we expected it, and none  
of us were taken by surprise, when we were or-  
dered to charge the enemy."

JEREMIAH KIRTLEY.  
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1840.

"Understanding that various statements have  
been made in relation to the battle of the  
Thames, on the 5th of October, 1813, and hav-  
ing, in the history of the late war, given a con-  
densed statement of the events of that day,  
without entering into the detail of the same, I  
deem it due to justice to say that, so far as Col.  
R. M. Johnson's regiment was concerned, I was  
an eye witness to nearly all its movements. Af-  
ter we crossed the Thames on that day, to the  
north side, this regiment was placed in the front,  
and pursued the enemy with great rapidity. I  
was the eldest Captain in the first battal-  
ion, and of course marched in the centre of the  
different heads of the lines. When we overtook  
the British, and when Colonel Johnson had re-  
cognized their position, he sent a messenger  
back to General Harrison, who was with the in-  
fantry, with the information. When the Gen-  
eral came up, and had sent Colonel Wood to ex-  
amine their position, he ordered Col. Johnson's  
regiment to take ground to the left, and form  
on the flank, intending to bring up the infantry.  
An attempt was made to cross the swamp to the  
left, but the difficulty attending this move-  
ment interrupted the execution of this order, and  
Col. Johnson was recalled, and some conversa-  
tion took place between the General and Colonel  
as to the disposition of the regiment, when Col.  
Johnson observed: "General Harrison, if you  
will permit my regiment to charge the enemy  
as I have trained them, we can whip them." We  
were then about three hundred yards from the  
British; I was present when the General and one  
or two of his aids (I believe Colonels Todd and  
Smith) gave the order to charge, which was im-  
mediately done. Col. R. M. Johnson went to  
take charge of the 2d battalion on the left, a-  
gainst the Indians, and Col. James Johnson the  
1st battalion, against the British. As soon as  
the order to charge was given, the General and  
his aids turned off, leaving the 2d battalion in the  
infantry; and I saw no more of them, as in a short  
time after, receiving some scattering and two  
heavy fires from the British, we broke through  
their lines, and captured the whole, except Pro-  
ctor and a portion of the dragoons who fled. The  
British threw down their arms and surrendered  
to Col. James Johnson, who marched them back  
until they met the infantry. On this part of  
the line, after the British had surrendered, the  
mounted men under Colonel James Johnson,  
on the left, where Colonel R. M. Johnson and  
his battalion fought, the battle lasted for more  
than half an hour, and was severely contested.  
As I was not with that battalion, I cannot speak  
personally; but it was generally conceded that  
the mounted men fought the battle, with the  
aid only of a small portion of the infantry, who  
got up a short time before the contest was over  
on the extreme left. This statement is not made  
to derogate from the fame of any officer, but to  
do justice to the mounted regiment, who certain-  
ly, on the right against the British, did all the  
fighting on that day, and on the left against the  
Indians equally so, with the exception above  
stated. I have no doubt that the infantry would  
have behaved equally brave if their position had  
justified it."

ROB. B. McAFEE.  
August 31st, 1840.

Another remarkable circumstance appears  
in Harrison's report. It will be seen from  
it that he says: "I determined to refuse my  
left to the Indians, and to break the British  
lines at once by a charge of the mounted  
infantry." He says however, that a moment's re-  
flection convinced him that from the thickness  
of the wood and the swampiness of the  
ground, they (the mounted regiment) would  
be unable to do any thing on horseback  
against the Indians." He therefore does  
not say he ordered Col. Johnson to attack  
them, after giving orders to charge the  
British. But no sooner did Harrison turn  
his back to join his infantry (which was a-  
bout a mile in the rear) than Col. Johnson  
divided his regiment and charged both at  
once, the British on the dry land and the  
Indians in the swamp. Fortunately, he was  
able to cross the swamp, and by this means,  
he gained their rear, when they retreated  
with precipitation.

To show what place Harrison actually  
occupied during the battle, we quote the  
words of his own report.

It will be observed that the place where  
the General conferred with Colonel John-  
son, when he gave his permission to him to  
charge the British, was about three hundred  
yards from the British lines. The infantry  
to which the General retired was, as Colonel  
James Johnson states to his brother, after  
he had delivered the prisoners, about a mile  
from the British line.

"I placed myself at the head of the front line  
of infantry, to direct the movements of the  
cavalry, and give them the necessary support.  
The army had moved on in this order but a  
short distance, when the mounted men received  
the fire of the British line, and were ordered  
to charge; the horses in the front of the column  
recoiled from the fire; another was given by the  
enemy, and our column at length getting in mo-  
tion, broke through the enemy with irresistible  
force; but one minute the contest in front was  
over; the British officers, seeing no hopes of re-  
covering their disordered ranks to order, and our  
mounted men wheeling upon them and pouring  
in a destructive fire, immediately surrendered.  
It is certain that three only of our troops were  
wounded in this charge. Upon the left, however,  
the contest was more severe with the Indians.  
Col. Johnson, who commanded on that flank of  
his regiment, received a most gallant fire from  
them, which was returned with great effect.  
The Indians still further to the right advanced  
and fell in with our front line of infantry, near  
its junction with Desha's division, and for a  
moment made an impression upon it. His Ex-  
cellency Governor Shelby, however, brought up  
a regiment to its support, and the enemy receiv-  
ing a severe fire in front, and a part of Johnson's  
regiment having gained their rear, retreated  
with precipitation. Their loss was very consid-  
erable in the action, and many were killed in  
their retreat."

We have only to add Col. Johnson's brief  
account of the battle, called out by Gen.  
Armstrong's inquiries in 1834, to set the  
whole affair in its proper light:

DECEMBER 22, 1834.

"DEAR SIR:  
"I have just received your favor of the 19th,  
containing inquiries as to the battle of the  
Thames, 5th of October, 1813, in Upper Can-  
ada."

1. The mounted regiment under my com-  
mand consisted of one thousand men at the time  
of the charge.

2. They were armed with muskets and rifles,  
and tomahawks or small hatchets, and butcher  
knives.

3. The British had one brass field piece, (six  
pounder,) the same that was taken by us in the  
revolutionary war at Saratoga, and retaken from  
us at the surrender of Detroit by General Hull.  
It was placed in the road near the Thames, not  
far from the centre of the British line.

4. The British formed two lines, resting on  
the Thames, and running out to a swamp two  
or three hundred yards from the river and par-  
allel with it.

5. I presume Proctor was stationed consider-  
ably in the rear of his troops, and probably com-  
menced his flight the moment he saw his forces  
defeated and taken prisoners.

6. I think the best ground for defence was  
selected.

7. The militia infantry were stationed a rea-  
sonable distance in rear of the mounted re-  
giment, in order of battle, say from one half to  
one mile. My brother, Col. James Johnson,  
charged the British forces with the 1st battalion,  
five hundred men, and succeeded without the  
loss of a man—one horse killed, shot in the  
head—in advancing, he received the fire of one  
line of the British, and then of the other, in  
close succession; the cannon was not fired.  
I crossed the swamp with the 2d battalion, (five  
hundred men) and fought against the Indians,  
supposed fourteen hundred warriors, under Tecu-  
mseh, without any aid whatever. A regiment  
was ordered to reinforce me at the close of the  
battle, but did not reach us until the battle was  
over and the Indians had fled. The official re-  
port is incorrect in saying that the hard fighting  
on the left was by a part of Gov. Shelby's men.  
We had no assistance, except that of a few scat-  
tering volunteers from the infantry, who might  
have pushed into our ranks. I was wounded,  
and could give no information to the command-  
ing General, and he did not know at the time he  
made his report, that I had crossed the swamp  
with my regiment, as, when he gave the order  
to make the charge, he thought, from my infor-  
mation, that I could not cross the swamp; which  
I discovered I could do a few minutes after he  
left me, and believing that it was most safe, and  
that my regiment was sufficient, I divided my  
force as stated above, and the victory on both  
sides was complete, but, needless to say, the  
capture of the British, and the early death of  
the Indian chief, were powerful operating  
causes in our favor.

I am, &c.

R. M. JOHNSON.

N. B. It is due to truth to state, that I re-  
quested General Harrison to permit me to charge,  
and, knowing that I had trained my men for it  
during our short service, he gave the order."

## POLICARPA LA SALVARIETTA.

THE HEROINE OF COLUMBIA.

A correspondent of the Backwoodsman,  
(published at Jerseyville, Illinois) furnishes  
that paper with the following translation,  
from Restrepo's 'Historia de la Columbia,'  
of a thrilling incident which occurred dur-  
ing the sanguinary struggle of the people  
of that country for national freedom:—

"After the standard of liberty had been  
raised in all the provinces, and the people  
had struck a successful blow for freedom,  
Morillo, with an overwhelming force, re-  
conquered the country for Spain. During  
six months this fiendish savage held undis-  
puted sway over Columbia. The best men  
of the provinces were by him seized and  
shot, and each of his officers had the power  
of death over the inhabitants of the districts  
in which they were stationed. It was dur-  
ing this period that the barbarous execution  
of Policarpa La Salvarietta—a heroic  
girl of New Grenada—roused the patriots  
once more to arms, and produced in them  
a determination to expel their oppressors  
or die."

This young lady was enthusiastically at-  
tached to the cause of liberty, and had by  
her influence rendered essential aid to the  
cause of the Patriots. The wealth of her  
father, and her own superior talents and  
education, early excited the hostility of the  
Spanish commander against her and her  
family. She had promised her hand in mar-  
riage to a young officer in the Patriot ser-  
vice, who had been compelled by Morillo,

to join the Spanish army as a private soldier.  
La Salvarietta, by means that were never  
disclosed, obtained through him an exact  
account of the Spanish forces, and a plan of  
their fortifications. The Patriots were pre-  
paring to strike a decisive blow, and this  
intelligence was important to their success.  
She had induced Sabaria, her lover, and  
eight others to desert. They were discov-  
ered and apprehended.

The letters of La Salvarietta, found on the  
person of her lover, betrayed her to the ven-  
geance of her country. She was seized,  
brought to the Spanish camp, and tried by a  
court martial. The highest rewards were  
promised her if she would disclose the  
names and plans of her associates. Their  
duccuments proved of no avail, torture was  
employed to wring from her the secret in  
which so many of the best families of Co-  
lumbia were interested, but even on the rack  
she persisted in making no disclosure. The  
accomplished young lady, hardly eighteen  
years of age, was condemned to be shot.  
She calmly and serenely heard her sen-  
tence, and prepared to meet her fate.

She confessed to a catholic priest, partook  
of the sacrament, and with a firm step walk-  
ed to the open square where a file of sol-  
diers, in presence of Morillo and his offi-  
cers, were drawn up, with loaded muskets.  
Turning to Morillo, she said 'I shall not die  
in vain, for my blood will raise up heroes  
from every hill and valley of my country.'  
She had scarcely uttered the above when  
Morillo himself gave the signal to the sol-  
diers to fire, and the next moment, La Sal-  
varietta was a mangled and bleeding corpse.

The Spanish officers and soldiers were  
overwhelmed with astonishment at the firm-  
ness and patriotism of this lovely girl, but  
the effect upon her countrymen was elec-  
trical. The patriots lost no time in flying  
to arms, and their war-cry, 'La Salvarietta!'  
made every heart burn to inflict vengeance  
upon her murderers. In a very short time,  
the army of Morillo was nearly cut to pie-  
ces and the commander himself escaped  
death only by flight, and in disguise."

A Russian Exploring Expedition.—A  
late number of the London Quarterly Re-  
view makes known for the first time to  
English readers, some of the particulars of  
the Russian Exploring Expedition to the  
Northern Arctic Ocean. It was conducted  
by land—that is by land conveyances,  
sledges and dogs, over the ice, and often a  
considerable distance from the shore, un-  
der the charge of Lieutenant Van Wrangel,  
and occupied nearly five years, amidst the  
severest hardships. The sufferings of the  
party from cold, even in the mild season,  
were very distressing. As a sign of the se-  
verity of the cold, it is stated that in one of  
their night encampments, muffled up and  
protected by extra clothing and furs, ice  
was formed between their stockings and  
their feet, from the vapor thrown off by the  
skin; chronometers were useless, the drops  
of oil within the works could not be kept fluid  
by any precaution, in a temperature often  
40 degrees below the zero of Reaumur.  
The zero of Reaumur is the freezing point  
or 32 of Fahrenheit—but each degree of  
Reaumur is equal to 2 1/4 of Fahrenheit, so that  
40 degrees below the freezing point of  
Reaumur is 58 degrees below the zero of  
Fahrenheit.

The results of the expedition may be  
generally stated as having traced the bound-  
aries of Asia in their highest northern lat-  
itude, and connecting with the English dis-  
coveries and examinations, as demonstra-  
ting a continuous sea or expanse of water  
of indefinite extent bounding the continents  
on the north, and entirely round the world.  
The problem remaining to be solved is  
whether there be in still higher northern lat-  
itudes, beyond the belt of ice which skirts  
this coast, a Polar continent or large body  
of land. It has been found in all latitudes,  
that beyond a comparatively small distant  
from the coast, the Polar sea is always open  
and free of ice. This distance rarely ex-  
ceeds sixteen English miles, and the con-  
current reports of the natives of these fro-  
zen regions, of different tribes in the high  
Siberian, as well as in the American lat-  
itudes, lead to the impression that there is  
land, and inhabitable land, not many miles  
across this water, and around the poles of  
the earth!

One of the natural curiosities which this  
region has presented to every traveller, is  
particularly noticed in the accounts of Van  
Wrangel's expedition. It is the prodigious  
quantity of the bones of the mammoth which  
are found. The farther north the greater  
is the quantity, and some of the Asiatic  
Arctic islands are found to be composed of  
little more than a mass of mammoth bones.  
For eighty years Siberian traders have been  
conveying them away by ship loads, and  
they are still apparently undiminished.  
The like phenomenon of the existence in  
this inhospitable clime of immense multi-  
tudes of these herbivorous warm blooded  
animals, appears along the whole northern  
coast of Asia and America, and affords  
scope for a great deal of scientific specula-  
tion upon the natural history of the earth,  
and the most curious branches of geology.

## THE CRY OF THE SPECULATOR.

Down with this loco loco administration—  
I am ruined. My eastern lands, my west-  
ern lands, my Chicago, Newark, Bangor,  
Long Island, and Iron mountain lots, are  
not worth a farthing. Curse this adminis-  
tration! I promised to pay only \$30,000  
for that acre of land over on Long Island,  
which at the rate I intended to sell, would  
have paid me a profit of \$54,000. Curse  
this administration—no one will buy my

land, and I have failed—can't pay but five  
cents on the dollar. Down with Van Bu-  
ren, we shall never have better times until  
he is put out of office. It is folsider for  
those loco focos to say that all the wealth of  
the country comes from the producer; the  
banks make the wealth—they give activity  
to enterprise. Had it not been for the  
banks, that acre of land I promised to pay  
\$30,000 for on Long Island, would have  
been worth only 100 to raise cabbages on;  
and now this corrupt administration has  
brought it down to that price. Old Farm-  
er Sabury says that is all he will give for it  
for a Turnip yard. Oh! had it not been  
for the administration, there would have  
been a city on it at this time. Down with  
Democracy, I say. Give us Harrison and  
speculating times."

This is the cry of that class of individ-  
uals who rule the destinies of the federal  
party at this time. They entered widely in-  
to speculations of all kinds—promised to  
pay as many thousand dollars for a lot of  
land, which was not worth as many cents.  
And now, because they cannot find as  
great fools as they had been, to purchase of  
them at an advance, they charge their fail-  
ure to the administration. It is comforta-  
ble for the speculator to have something to  
charge his mad schemes to—every thing he  
finds in the wrong but himself; and when it  
is gently hinted to him that he might have  
"given too much for his whistle," he is at  
once in a passion, and declares it is no such  
thing—the administration is the cause of it.  
How many men we daily see, that within  
four years have failed, and cannot pay five  
cents on a dollar of their liabilities, charg-  
ing their failure to the democratic adminis-  
tration of the government. Can govern-  
ment stop a man from entering into business  
engagements? If it could, and it was a  
part of the duty of the President to act as a  
guardian over the actions of the people of  
this country, the government then would be  
chargeable with the foolish acts of the specu-  
lators. Until that is the case, the blame  
must rest where it belongs—on the heads  
of those who want to get rich in a moment,  
and do not calculate the probability of a  
failure of their greedy plans.—Bay State  
Democrat.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

"On looking over our exchange papers,  
we find numerous instances of the appear-  
ance of women in the political arena, either  
as spectators or in a more active capacity.  
In some cases, they have given toasts with  
their names attached, in others they have  
presented political banners, and in one or  
two cases, political speeches have been  
made on the presentation of these banners.  
This is all wrong, and entitled to censure.  
Politics already rage too high in this coun-  
try, enter too largely into the business avo-  
cations of the day, interfere too much with  
the courtesies of social life, and the enjoy-  
ments of the domestic circle.—If we sanc-  
tion the interference of women in such  
bitter political strife, we shall tend still fur-  
ther to disturb the relations of kindness  
and courtesy between friend and friend,  
and rob society of much of its purest enjoy-  
ment. For our part, we can conceive of  
nothing more unpleasant than to enter in-  
to a controversy with females. It creates  
asperity, leads to excitement and robs wo-  
man of her greatest charm. We mean quiet  
of manner and grace of deportment. Be-  
sides, there is no use of this kind of per-  
version. Woman has no right to vote un-  
der our laws and constitution, and there-  
fore her appearance at a political meeting,  
or her participation in any description of  
political strife, must be considered improper.  
She may in reading over the public jour-  
nals, and listening to the occasional conver-  
sation of gentlemen form opinions favorable  
to this side or that. But supposing a case  
of two politicians, animated and excited—  
how awkward and improper would seem the  
appearance of a third person in the shape  
of a female, during the progress of their  
controversy. If this first step be permit-  
ted, moreover if women be invited to look  
on and oversee political meetings, the next  
step will be, to hold meetings exclusively  
composed of females. We shall have our  
mothers and daughters taking sides, mak-  
speeches, offering resolutions, and possibly  
engaged in still more offensive political  
squabbles.—The sphere of women is away  
from such scenes. She should soften, rather  
than excite the asperities of the "rougher  
sex," and endeavor to render the house-  
hold roof a retreat from the unpleasant  
bickerings and exciting controversies of po-  
litical life. These at least are our views,  
and we have reason to believe that similar  
sentiments are entertained by a large por-  
tion of the community."

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—The Presi-  
dent of the Bunker Hill Monument Associ-  
ation has acknowledged the receipt of a  
donation for the monument fund of \$600  
from the ladies of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a  
very handsome letter from their Treasurer,  
Saloma G. Hazard; also a donation of \$150  
from Miss Mary Otis, Treasurer of the  
ladies of Fair Haven; also of a donation of  
\$200 from a gentleman of Boston. The  
ladies of a number of towns in Worcester  
county have made contributions for the same  
object, and paid them over to the Treasury  
of the ladies of Worcester.

# THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

## FOR ELECTORS.

**Dist. 1.** JOHN L. MURRAY, of Callaway,  
2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,  
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILLE, of Allen,  
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,  
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,  
6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,  
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,  
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,  
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,  
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,  
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,  
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,  
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,  
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,  
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

**MAINE ELECTION.**—An extract of a letter from Boston of the 15th inst., published in the Globe of the 17th, says: "The Whigs have carried Cumberland county by a small majority; some 160. Smith is defeated. He says so himself,—and probably Fessenden is elected in his stead. Fair field run better in Smith's district than Smith himself. In Westbrook the gain for Fessenden was some 80; being one half of the entire gain in the district. No returns from any other county in the State, except Bath, on the Kennebec, where the vote is about as in 1838.

"There is very little doubt of Fairfield's election by about his majority in 1838, some 2,800; and no doubt that the State is strong for the democratic electoral ticket."

Mr. Fessenden, the successful Whig candidate, is a warm abolitionist, and was President of an Abolition Convention in May last.

The vote for Governor in the Cumberland district is, for Fairfield (Dem.) 6,184; Kent (Whig.) 6,907. In 1838 the vote was, Fairfield 6,303, Kent 6,657.

## ELECTIONS.

An election for members of Congress and of the Legislature takes place in Georgia on the 5th of next month. Members of Congress in that State are chosen by general ticket.

The annual election for members of the Legislature takes place in New Jersey on the 13th of next month. The members then to be chosen will have the electing of a Governor and a U. S. Senator.

The charter election in Savannah, Georgia, which took place on the 7th inst. turned upon national politics. The Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of seventy-two.

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WATERS as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Robert Wickliffe, Sen.

The Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, a Democratic member of Congress from the eighth district in New York, has addressed a letter to his constituents, declining a re-nomination. Mr. V. is one of the most able of the New York delegation, and we regret his determination to leave the body of which he has been so useful a member.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Esq., has resigned his Seat as Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, and the Governor has appointed the third, fourth and fifth days of November as the time for electing a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Guthrie's resignation.

**BUNGER HILL WHIG CONVENTION.**—This great assemblage of whigs, says the New York Evening Post, the anticipated glories of which have occupied the Boston whig prints for some months past, took place yesterday, and the whole number of persons gathered together, men, women and children, all told, was, according to a calculation in the Bay State Democrat, just sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. There were delegates in attendance from nearly every State in the Union, who, after parading through the principal streets in the city, proceeded to Monument Square, where they listened to a little talk, and walked back to the Common to partake of the good things prepared for their refreshment after so hard a day's labor. In the evening crowds collected in various places to listen to the many distinguished orators.

In the Commonwealth of the 22d inst. the Governor gives notice to the County Courts of the State that the standard weights with which they are required to provide themselves, by an act of the late session of the Legislature, have all been prepared, and are now ready for delivery at the Penitentiary. The weights enumerated in the law are one of each of the following denominations—50 pounds, 25, 20, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, avoirdupois, and a Troy 1 pound weight.

The Richmond Chronicle gives the following as the list of candidates to fill the vacancy in the Garrard Congressional district: JOHN B. THOMPSON, Esq., of Harrods; Geo. R. MCKEE, Esq., of Lancaster,

ARNER G. DANIEL, Mr. GRAHAM, of Lancaster, and a Mr. JONES of somewhere else, are all candidates for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Anderson. Hon. JNO. KINCAID, will probably be a candidate also. Mr. Graham, we believe, is a Democrat.

**THE CROPS AGAIN.**—Last year we boasted of a cabbage which weighed upwards of seventeen pounds. It is true it had the root and outer leaves attached to it. But Harry I. Bodley, Esq. has presented us with one, which has been curtailed of these superfluities, and which weighed twenty-eight pounds! and measured four feet two inches round the solid head. It will be kept for inspection a few days, and then will afford a daily dinner for our family, for something like a week. Call and see it, at No. 28, Main street.

We have also received from Benj. Gratz, Esq. a beautiful Beet, weighing 74 pounds. From Doct. Thomas P. Satterwhite a Pear weighing 26 ounces, and an Apple of very fine size and flavour.

From Mr. Walker Buckner, of Bourbon county, a basket of very large, sweet, and juicy Pears.

From Mr. Samuel Peel, of Fayette, a sample of the largest Indian Corn we have ever seen.

From Mr. Wm. W. Graves Corn, though not so large, perhaps equal, if not superior in quality to any yet presented.

From William Atchison, Esq. Corn, which for length of ear, width of grain, and small size of cob, would astonish most corn planters.

From Mr. Clifton Ferguson, of Fayette, an uncommon large ear of White Corn, with deep grains, which number 1296.

From Jas. G. McKinney, Esq. samples of very fine Pumpkins, Cushaws, Potatoes, Turnips and Beets. The samples were not only very fine, but the quantity of each has excited the admiration of all who have seen them.

## VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian gives the following interesting account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention which assembled in that town on the 9th instant:

"In pursuance of a report of a committee, appointed at an informal meeting on the evening before, Hon. Linn Banks was elected President—Gen. Wm. F. Gordon, Hon. Andrew Boine, Maj. Charles Yancey, Inman Horner, and John Cargill, Esq's, were appointed V. Presidents—Th. Ritchie and Wm. A. Harris, Esq's, were appointed Secretaries, and Richard B. Gooch, Esq. assistant Secretary.

"We can safely say this Convention is the largest and most respectable body of the kind ever held in this State. A list of delegates not having yet been made out, it is impossible to determine the number in attendance; but we think we cannot be wide of the mark in saying that there are between Five and Six Hundred. The members are all animated with the right spirit, and what is better than all, they bring with them the most animating accounts of our prospects in every quarter of the 'Old Commonwealth.'" From information derived from a personal intercourse with the members, we have no hesitation in saying that we are firmly convinced that the State is safe for Van Buren "by thousands." Indeed, we have never permitted ourselves to believe, for one moment, that Virginia, "proud, gallant, chivalrous Old Virginia," would ever sully her hitherto pure and uncontaminated escutcheon, by hitching herself to the car of Hartford Convention Federalism, propelled by the infuriate demon of Northern Abolition; but if we had ever entertained a doubt, so degrading to the fair fame of "the Mother of States," that doubt would have been removed now. Our friends abroad may rely upon it, "Virginia will do her duty" in the fall.

"After the Convention had been organized and the preliminary business gone thro' with, John Z. Holloway, Esq., who was loudly called for, came forward and delivered one of the most powerful extemporaneous addresses we ever heard. He was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic cheering. All that we shall say further, in reference to Mr. Holloway's speech, is that we wish every man, woman and child in Virginia had heard it. Mr. Taliaferro of Franklin was next called out, and for perhaps an hour and a half, amused, instructed and delighted the Convention. Mr. Taliaferro's speech was remarkable for the originality, and strength and depth of thought, which characterized it. The State will hear more of him before he is many years older. In the evening Gen. Gordon delivered one of the most thrillingly eloquent speeches we ever heard.

"On Thursday morning, William Smith of Calpepper addressed the Convention—the bare announcement of his name is enough—and we will only say that he can never do better than he did then—at least 'there's no use in it.'" In the evening the Convention was very eloquently addressed by Henry Bedinger, Esq., of Jefferson. As an orator Mr. Bedinger has but few equals,

and if the harvest of his riper years should (as we trust it will) repay the promise of his youth, he must become one of the most distinguished men of our State. Mr. Roane was called for, and appeared on the Platform to address the Convention. This surpassed all the previous efforts we have ever heard him make. His apostrophe to Mr. Jefferson was in the highest strain of eloquence. His account of General Harrison, with whom he was formerly in Congress, was graphic and to the life. He was followed by Daniel H. Hoge, Esq., whose name is already distinguished as one of the youthful champions of democracy. His address was short but full of pith. Mr. Fisk of Portsmouth, next came forward, and entertained the audience in an eminent degree."

The Convention continued in session three days, and ample arrangements were made for a thorough and efficient organization of the State. Committees were appointed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia, to take appropriate measures for the distribution of speeches and electoral tickets, to mature and report the most advisable scheme for a regular county organization, to ascertain in what counties corresponding committees had not been appointed, &c. &c. A careful estimate, made from the reports of the different delegations, gives Mr. Van Buren a majority of 5,918 in the State; but the editor of the Richmond Enquirer thinks the estimate too low, and that the democratic majority in November will be at least 7,000, if the party generally attend the polls.

From the Messenger.

## CLAYTON'S 26 AERIAL VOYAGE—MADE FROM LOUISVILLE.

Ten minutes before 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1840, I and Mr. Jeffreys, of Louisville, took our seats in the car of the Balloon, and commenced our ascent into the atmosphere. The weather was calm, the air clear, with a few clouds scattered in the horizon, and a gentle breeze was moving in a south-west by west direction. My companion had never before undertaken such a voyage; therefore his friends expected that he would display fear, and become dizzy on leaving the earth. But this was not the case with him.

The moment the vessel was abandoned to the atmosphere, we were cheered by the smiles of the fair, who waved their white banners as we rose, and by the loud acclamations of the gentlemen. Soon the noise of the multitude died away, the scene expanded—a complete map of Louisville lay at our feet. For a few moments our friends in the enclosure attracted all our attention; but they soon shrank into insect-size, and blended into dark masses. The towns of Jeffersonville and New Albany; the numerous villages, farms and cottages; the beautiful Ohio river, with its falls; the plain marked roads diverging from the city, and the vast surrounding woods; all together presented a picture of such richness, diversity, and extent, as can be seen only from an equal elevation. On leaving the earth, the barometer stood at 30 inches, and the thermometer at 77 degrees. We were wafted at the gentle rate of about 10 miles per hour, in a south-west by west direction. At the altitude of three quarters of a mile we changed our course and bore nearly due west. In twenty minutes we gained our greatest altitude, (about a mile;) the barometer now stood at 24 inches, and the thermometer at 56 degrees. Forty minutes after six o'clock, we crossed the Ohio river about four miles below New Albany. We now commenced descending, and in a short time came within sight and hearing of persons below. Our course was now over a part of Indiana which is very thinly settled; and the whole scene presented a wild and rugged appearance, broken into ridges and knobs covered with high timber. By a proper management of the ballast, we were enabled to travel within a few feet of the tops of the trees. Sometimes a high knob would present itself in front as if ready to stop our career; but by throwing over a handful or two of sand, our mark would again ascend its rugged side, and pass within a few feet of its top; then by opening the valve and letting out some gas, it would descend on the opposite side. This ascending the hills and descending into the hollows occupied our attention at least fifteen minutes. In one hand I held an open bag of sand, in the other hand the valve cord; near to me was folded the cable rope, (one hundred feet in length,) and on the other side of the car was suspended the grapnel, so that at any moment I could cast anchor and stop the balloon. My companion assisted me, by arranging the things in the car, by untying the ballast bags, and by throwing over small particles of paper, to ascertain whether our course was horizontal or not. At last on arriving at the termination of the wood the grapnel was dropped among the trees and we were immediately riding safely at anchor and floating over a fine open field. By casting out another rope of about sixty feet in length, some gentlemen beneath, who had kept pace and conversed with us as we passed over them, hauled our vessel safely to the ground. We were now landed near the farm of Mr. Snider, Knob Creek, Indiana, about ten miles from Louisville, after remaining one hour in the atmosphere. We were hospitably treated by Mr. Snider and Mr. Hancock.

R. CLAYTON.

From the Montreal Courier.

## ASSASSINATION OF LIEUT. FARQUHAR BY CAPTAIN MCADAM.

We regret to have to announce an event which, happily for the race and the country to which we belong, is of rare occurrence among us. Yesterday morning at Phillipsburg, (Missisquoi Bay) Capt. McAdam, of Col. Dyer's corps of volunteers, accosted Lieutenant Farquhar of the same corps in the street, and after a few words drew a loaded pistol, which he had kept

concealed under his cloths, and discharged its contents into the body of his unfortunate victim. Lieut. Farquhar fell instantly, and upon examination it was discovered that the wound was mortal, the ball having passed through the loins and injured, beyond all hope of reparation, some of the abdominal viscera. Capt. McAdam was easily secured by the police. A despatch was sent off to Montreal without loss of time by the commandant of the regiment, with the particulars of the event. Mr. Farquhar of this city, the father of the unhappy gentleman thus prematurely cut off by the blow of an assassin lost no time in obeying the summons to repair to Phillipsburg, with but little hope of being in time to receive the last adieu of his son. He took medical attendants with him, although told that their assistance could be of no avail.

We are unable to give any minute particulars of the circumstances which led to this tragic event. All that we know upon the subject is, that some high words passed between the parties at the mess supper on Monday night, and that on the following morning, Captain McAdam, after breakfast, called upon Lieut. Farquhar to retract and apologize for certain words he had used on the previous night, calling them "lies," or using some opprobrious epithet of the like nature. This the lieutenant refused to do, whereupon his murderer drew forth the deadly weapon and consummated the crime with which he now stands chargeable to the offended laws.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship England, at New York from Liverpool, brings papers of that city to the 8th, and London to the evening of the 6th August. We select the following items of intelligence from proof slips forwarded to us by the New York Journal of Commerce, Commercial Advertiser, Express, American, Herald and Sun.

The principal news of interest by the arrival is that of a mad sort of an attempt by Louis Napoleon, at an insurrectionary movement, the particulars of which will be found below.

The cotton market, the early part of the week ending the 7th instant was dull. The sales amounted to 39,950 bales. Speculators took 11,500 bags, and exporters 1000 bags American. The market was pretty well supplied. Common kinds of American had rather an upward tendency, but other kinds were stationary. Prices ranged from 4 1/4 to 7d per lb.

The duty on wheat is reduced to 13s. 8d. per quarter and on flour to 8s. 2 1/2d. per barrel. There had been but few sales of wheat and flour in bond for the three days ending Aug. 7. The sales of free wheat that had been made were at a decline of 2 a 3d per 70 pounds, and free flour was 1s per barrel cheaper. United States flour was quoted 3s a 37s for sweet and 34 a 35s for sour.

The news of the suppression of the insurrection in Syria is fully confirmed.

M. Guizot, the French Ambassador, has left England. It is said by some that he will return; but others who from their position are likely to be well informed on the subject, say that M. Guizot will not return to London immediately, and add that the king of the French has had an interview with the Duc de Broglie, which it is conjectured is preparatory to the departure of the latter on a special mission to Great Britain.

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 6.

This morning one of those mad attempts at revolution which have characterized the French since the days of the first and of the memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts, as I have collected them, are as follows:

The City of Edinburg steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, was hired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for fourteen days. In this he embarked with fifty-six followers, eight horses, and two carriages, in the Thames on Wednesday last; this morning, about two o'clock, they reached the coast of France, off Wimirox, about 3 miles from Boulogne.

The surprise of captain and crew may be imagined to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but in military, some as lancers; some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil skin covering on their hats, with the number 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the prince left the vessel, he ordered the captain to cruise of the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalize to that effect. Among those landed I have been able to collect the names of the General Montholon, Colonel Vaudey, Colonel Parquin, and Colonel Delaborde.

When all had landed they marched into the town by the Place Navarin, Rue des Carreaux, Rue Simoneau, into the Grande Rue, shouting "Vive l'Empereur;" the Prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword, and waving it in the air. From the Grande Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Caserne, and roused the small body of troops of the line (I believe only one company) that perform duty here. The soldiers, awakened, and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot, that Louis Philippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favor of their emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must arm to march forthwith to Paris.

As some were preparing to obey, their captain who had been awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting "Vive le Roi." High words and a scuffle ensued between him and Prince Lo. is, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; unfortunately the ball shattered the under jaw of a poor soldier who was endeavoring to separate them,

and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, that the officers were faithful, that nothing was to be done there, precipitately quitted the Caserne, and retired to the port.

By this time the town was roused, the authorities were on foot, the drums were beating to arms, and the National Guards pouring out in all directions. The proclamations, one of which I enclose, with a decree, had been lavishly distributed along every street through which they passed, and money given to those who had followed them. These soon declared what the object was, and the necessary directions were given by the Sous-Préfet to attack the disturbers of the peace.—Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the Caserne.

Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the prince hastened to the sea side, and signaled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The prince with three or four others swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs had changed, on board the steamer. M. Pollet the harbor master, by order of the Mayor, had proceeded with a dozen custom house officers in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the prince they did so, for in returning into the harbor they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore.

He was taken on board and with him Colonel Vaudey. In escaping from the shore they had narrowly avoided being shot; several balls passed close to the Prince, and several of his followers were wounded and sank to rise no more. The report is, that six have been found; one poor doctor, who surrendered, was shot by a National Guard.

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 6.

How a man with 50 men could think of raising an army in this peaceably disposed province, I cannot understand. He must have been misled as to the disposition of the people. At the same time, had he landed with 300 men there can be no doubt but Boulogne would be at this moment in his hands. The people here have been for several days in a great state of excitement in consequence of the war talk, and so easily are they to be gulled upon matters relating to hostilities with England, that the first rumor of the debarkation this morning was, that "the English had already landed a force on the coast."

I had a peep at Louis Napoleon. Poor devil! he looked awfully excited. His followers are fine looking fellows. They appear to be the Swiss-devils of all nations—Poles, French, Saxe and some say English. The latter statement I do not believe.

Twelve o'clock.—The steamboat Edinburgh Castle has been seized by the captain of the port, and is now in the harbor. The firing of the National Guard on defenceless people in the water is deprecated by the better feeling portion of the public. Louis Bonaparte was well nigh drowned. Before he was picked up—for the boat in which he was trying to make his escape upset—several shots were fired at him. A friend of mine saw a musket ball fall close beside him.—Had Bonaparte been so shot, it would have been the proper end of so mischievous a blockhead.

A French General who was captured, is said to have just died of his wounds.

The town authorities are liberal enough to give out that the "English are at the bottom of this insurrectionary movement."

What next? All sorts of rumors are rife. It is said that the troops of the line are favorable to the prince, and that those quartered in the environs will attempt to rescue the captives. The civil authorities have issued proclamations lauding the loyalty of the brave Boulognois.

The coaches from Paris are anxiously looked for. Many imagine that accounts will be received of attempts to rise elsewhere, and that some simultaneous movement has been contemplated.

## ENGLAND.

**Prorogation of Parliament.**—Her Majesty (as at present arranged) will prorogue Parliament in person next week.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 6th.

**The Russians and Khiva.**—The orders of the day having been gone through, Mr. Hume asked whether Ministers had any information as to the correctness of the morning's report respecting the advance of the Russians to Khiva.

Sir John Hobhouse answered, that he wholly disbelieved those reports, an officer having arrived in England who had left Khiva since the date at which the Russians were supposed to have reached that point.

**The Newspaper press.**—The increase in the circulation of London newspapers, since the reduction of the stamp duty, has been annually 9,885,943, or 47 per cent. the previous circulation. The increase in the English provincials has been 11,370,452, or 137 per cent.; Scotch, 1,320,005, or 49 per cent.; and Irish, 364,452, or 7 per cent. on former circulation.

## FRANCE.

### PARIS, June 6th.

M. Guizot, M. Thiers, and the King, are to hold a political meeting in private, shortly at the chateau of Etu. Important affairs will be discussed, and the King promises to date from the chateau, the ancient possession of his family, acts which will do honor to his government.

It is reported that the Chambers are to be convoked for the 25th of Sept.

Baron James de Rothschild has returned to Paris. A stupid alarm had made very considerable progress among the English residents of Paris, great numbers of whom had applied for passports, and many of whom had indeed already departed, leaving orders to dispose of their furniture and effects. "This is the result of the reiterated rancorous declamations of the Paris press against England, and which, if continued, would or

will, place the lives of every British subject in France in jeopardy."

## SPAIN.

MADRID, July 30th.

The most perfect tranquility now prevails here.

The latest dates from Barcelona, announces that the two Queens were to leave that city on the 4th inst. but that it was not known whether they would proceed direct to Madrid, or visit the Navarre and Basque Provinces on their road.

## RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.

An imperial manifesto has just been issued, ordering a general levy of men throughout the two empires, to the amount of 100,000 men; the recruiting to commence in November and to end in January.

## AFRICA.

No new important movements have been made by the French and Abd-el-Kader.

The last advices from Tunis, quoted by the Malta papers, are to the 16th ult. At that time the Bey was at Sfax with his army, but nothing was known as to his ulterior operations.

## THE EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A little more of the news brought by the Ariel has at length transpired. It appears from what we gather that opium was selling on the coast at 600 to 800 dollars per chest. Edicts had been published in every town and village in China, offering seven dollars a month to every one who should join the celestial army, but it appeared that after the first month's pay had been disbursed no more was forthcoming. In anticipation of the landing of the English, the women of the towns on the coast and the islands had all been sent into the interior.

APRIL, 28.—The China news here is, that the Chinese are making two-edged swords to cut us in pieces, that they are prepared to receive us at Canton, and that the Portuguese at Macao are in fear of an attack from the Chinese.—*Calcutta Courier.*

## CHINA.

PENANG, JUNE 8.

We have nothing later direct from Canton. Several steamers and transports have arrived here with troops for the attack on Canton. The Rattlesnake has left for Canton with the 18th Royal Irish; the Allalavia has left with the 37th regiment for Canton. The 49th regiment and the Cameroians have also left in the Larne. Several of the men of war from England are expected daily. The Wellesley, the Druid, the Volage and the Hyacinth are all lying off Canton ready to bombard it as soon as the rest of the fleet arrives.

The Chinese inhabitants of Penang appear to look on the British with indifference, the hostility they might otherwise feel towards them, being neutralized by pity, for they say not one will escape to tell the melancholy tale of their discomfiture, and that the memory of the Chinese expedition will long remain as a monument of Fanqu's folly and Chinese superiority.

## RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

According to the last advices from Circassia, received in the Ottoman capital, the insurgents had gained another signal victory over a division of 12,000 Russians, near Gurghara.

## SYRIA.

The news of the pacification of the country and the entire and bloodless suppression is entirely confirmed. The mountaineers are laying down their arms daily, and submitting to the Pacha.

The Egyptian fleet has returned to Alexandria.

By last night's train from Philadelphia we received the New York Courier, Journal of Commerce and Sun of yesterday morning, from which—mainly from the latter—we copy the following news.—*Balt. American.*

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

### Proroguing of Parliament—Renewed preparations for war—Advance in the Cotton Market.

Yesterday afternoon, the fine packet ship Garrick, Capt. Palmer, came up the bay, bringing complete files of Liverpool and London papers to the 15th of August inclusive.

We are sorry to find that matters wear a less pacific appearance than when the Quebec left. Parliament was prorogued on the 11th by the Queen in person. It was supposed that the Queen's speech would have contained something to soothe the wounded sensibilities of the French. But on the contrary, no allusion was made to the subject, and the news from France sounds more warlike than ever.

It would appear from all accounts that Thiers is determined to resist at all events the execution of the offensive treaty.

The Moniteur still continues to announce in its columns the official decrees for the armament of the country.

The French Government are supposed to possess in the last despatches from Egypt information as to an accidental collision or some incident act of war between the fleets that rode in those troubled waters. The funds both in France and England had undergone a further depression from the continued unsettled position of political affairs. The cotton trade has become animated, and has advanced 1-4d upon common and full 1-2d upon the fair and good qualities.

The weather was good, and the prospects of an abundant harvest well secured were rendered certain.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th August contains an ordinance invoking a session of the court of peers, on account of the late attempt of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne.

It states that the court will proceed with out delay to the trial of the individuals who have been or shall be arrested as principals or accomplices of the above attempt.

The London Standard of the 11th says, Prince Louis Napoleon and his accomplices are to be tried together, not by the house of peers but by the ordinary tribunals. The circumstance of his having fired on and killed an unarmed man, is expected to afford an excuse for condemning him to death,

but the most magnanimous revenge would be to treat him as a lunatic.

The following is a copy of the speech delivered by the Queen upon the prorogation of Parliament:

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
The state of public business enables me to close this session of Parliament, and in releasing you from your attendance, I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace.

"I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted, having been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the Southern coast of Spain.

"I am happy to inform you that the differences with the government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the King of France.

"I rejoice also to acquaint you, that the Government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the convention of 1827.

"I am engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to add additional security to the peace of Europe.

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

"I trust that the law which you have framed for better carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people.

"I have observed with much satisfaction, the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted, in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony.

"The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanor in all the relations of social life.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens on my people; but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service, are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquility at home and peace abroad.

"To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country, and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed, and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence."

The Paris papers of Thursday, with our usual correspondence, have reached us by express. The substance of both was again becoming serious.

The frequent meetings of Ministers, the alleged failure of the mission of M. E. Perier to Mehmet Ali (and which was said to have had for its object to induce him to modify his pretensions in order to enable France to make a stand for him), the continued naval preparations for war in the French ports, the publication of the Royal Ordinance, for opening an extraordinary credit of 58,000,000 of francs for the Minister of War—the hostile character of the news from the East contained in the journals, and "the dry tone," (*le ton sec*) of her Majesty's speech, when referring to the new treaty of alliance, all conspired to revive the feeling of alarm which the speech of Lord Palmerston had for a moment removed.

The "Sic" says, that "in the course of the next month France will have a fleet of 22 sail of the line and 25 frigates afloat."

The Capitole asserts that the Prussian Ambassador has ordered all Prussian workmen to leave Paris.

The Lloyd's Agents, of the 11th instant, states that the Administration of the Marine received orders on the 10th to levy seamen up to the age of 50.

[From *Galignani's Messenger*.]  
Arrival of Prince Louis at the Coniergerie.—Preparations which have been going on for the last two days, were for the purpose of receiving Louis Bonaparte, General Montholon, and other persons, who are to be tried by the Court of Peers.

On Tuesday night, at 20 minutes past 12, a carriage containing Louis Bonaparte, arrived at the Coniergerie, escorted by some departmental gendarmes and Municipal Guards. The prisoner was guarded in the carriage by M. Lardinois, Lieutenant Colonel of the Municipal Guards, and several of his men. The prisoner, after his arrival, was duly registered, was taken to the room which had been prepared for him.

Paris, August 11.  
A report was spread this afternoon, that government had just received notice of a revolution at Constantinople, against the Sultan Abdel Medsched, in favor of his younger brother, or rather of the old Turkish pasha.

The Leipzig Universal Gazette of the 8th inst. announces, under date Constantinople, the 22d ult., that all the stores and shops belonging to the Greeks had been closed by an order of the Government. The Greeks had moreover been enjoined either to retire to Greece or become rays within the space of eight days. This extraordinary measure had created a vast sensation in the Turkish capital. The cause of this sudden reaction was unknown, but it was ascribed to King Otto's having refused to ratify the commercial treaty.

A letter from Toulon, dated 7th inst., in the "Commerce," states, that the pacification of Syria appeared to have produced quite a different effect from that expected; for on the 6th inst. when an answer might have been received from London, the Minister of the Navy forwarded a telegraphic dispatch to the Maritime Prefect at Toulon, which caused an excitement. This dispatch ordered the *Souverain* three decker to be ordered for sea with all possible speed, together

with the *Ville de Marseille* and the *Scipion*, of 74 guns each, and the frigates *Independence*, *Melpomene*, *Uranie*, *Iphigene*, and *Circé*. The dispatch adds, that two frigates must be ready to sail in the middle of the month. The Minister likewise orders all leaves of absence to be suspended, and additional workmen to be employed.

#### MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, 13th August, 1840.

Since our circular of the 7th inst. we have had a general and good demand for Cotton, and the sales for the week ended last evening amount to 45,950 bales, of which 15,640 were Uplands, at 5s 4d 6d; 11,800 Orleans at 5s 8d; 14,300 Alabama and Mobile at 4s 7d; 320 Sea Island at 15s 1d; and 140 Stained at 6s 12d. per lb. Speculators have taken 18,500 bales during the week, and 3,000 have been sold for exportation.

The market has not been so animated today, but a fair business has been done, the sales being estimated at about 5,000 bales, of which 1200 are on speculation. Prices of the ordinary and middling qualities have improved  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb. on the last ten days, the advance being most decided in the inferior descriptions, but the better qualities are without change of moment. The accounts of the Manchester market continues favorable.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

The Federalists had a great Convention at Bunker Hill, on Thursday the 10th inst. They boast, as usual, that they mustered fifty thousand strong. The Boston Times, indeed admits that on counting the number present, by sections, there did not appear to be quite 25,000. A gentleman who took great pains to ascertain the truth, assures the Boston Post that the exact number was 17,199. It is probable the Federal prints by and-by will insist upon it that there were at least 100,000. The calculation of the Boston Post is probably the nearest to the truth. The Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper, says: "Among the objects that attracted peculiar attention in the procession was the miniature whale ship from New Bedford, the huge ball from Concord, the mammoth shoe from Lynn, and the printing press set upon wheels for the purpose of striking off copies of the Declaration, read by Mr. Webster on Bunker Hill. All this 'pride, pomp and ceremony' of glorious politics was doomed however to meet with an unexpected damper. Soon after the procession again commenced its return march for Boston Common, a shower of wind and rain came up, almost unquelled the present season. It really seemed as though 'the flood gates of heaven were opened,' for the rain descended in a perfect cataract. After a vain attempt to preserve unbroken sections a large portion of the delegates dispersed to procure shelter as best they could, while others, thinking those poor principles which could not stand, as they expressed it, 'a little bit of a shower,' tumbled it out to the last. Col. Stone speaks of coats tails streaming, hats cascading, umbrellas flapping, boots squelching at every step, and the rain bubbling out of coat collars, and intimates that a life preserver would have been of essential service. The Whigs, however, bore the drenching with great good humor, and dispersed well satisfied with the proceedings of the day, which were conducted with peace and good order throughout."

The famous "Bunker Hill declaration" read by Mr. Webster, and struck off by the locomotive printing press, was the first declaration of Whig principles put forward by the Opposition since the commencement of the present contest. And what does it amount to? Why, nothing more than a denunciation of General Jackson's policy in relation to the currency, and of his hostility to the U. S. Bank in particular, with a few philippics against Mr. Van Buren for participating in General Jackson's course of policy. The whole declaration is a very wordy affair, remarkable for its covert ingenuity in urging the Federal principles of Alexandria Hamilton, without any direct avowal of their identity with regard to the present Whig party, yet still leaving that identity palpable.

Discarding all the humbug of false charges against the present Administration, and carefully selecting the pith and substance of the whole affair, we ascertain that the leading principle of the Whigs is the establishment of a National Bank founded on a National Debt. This, though not honestly and openly avowed, is the whole drift of the Bunker Hill Declaration. Indeed it has been no secret.

The Democratic party, aware that the contest between it and the Federal party is a contest of mere Republicanism against the aristocratic despotism of incorporated money power, never expected that the Whigs would ultimately rely upon any other ruling principle than that of establishing and controlling a National Bank founded on a National Debt, and through the instrumentality of that bank and that Debt, obtaining and perpetuating the ascendancy of their own party and the subjugation and subserviency of the people.

PATRIOTISM OF THE WHIGS.—The citizens of Massachusetts, and of Boston more particularly, have for some years past endeavored to pay a just respect to the memory of the gallant spirits that fell at Bunker's Hill, by raising a monument to their memory on the spot. Year after year unsuccessful attempts have been made to effect their praiseworthy object, but year after year they have failed; and as a last resource, they have placed the matter in the hands of the ladies, who have entered upon the task with an ardent perfectly characteristic of the sex, and a determination that insures success. What a censure will the completion of their holy labors cast upon those partisans who, whilst they can find ample and sufficient means to throw away in glorifying and erecting "log cabins" to the honor of a man who deserted his country in the darkest period of the war, and who himself has said a disgrace is attached to his name that no time nor circumstance can efface, have left to the ladies of the country the honorable task of erecting a suitable and appropriate monument to those gallant patriots who sacrificed their lives,

that these unworthy sons might enjoy the blessings of liberty. History will record these facts, and whilst the ladies of Boston will be remembered with admiration and pride, and the proud monument of their raising will perpetuate their patriotism and love of country, the names of the hard cider guzzlers and log cabin raisers, if remembered at all, will be referred to as lasting monuments of their disgrace.—*Balt. Rep.*

THE NE PLUS ULTRA.—The Harrisonites at their Blockley meeting on Wednesday last, adopted a series of resolutions purporting to give the reasons why they oppose Martin Van Buren, among which we find the subjoined:

"Because he refuses to answer questions proposed to him by the people, touching his principles."

Well, of all the brazen samples of political hypocrisy and partisan impudence that ever were put forth, we certainly have never seen any thing which equals this. The words in which it is conveyed are few, to be sure, but the humbug is immense, prodigious, stupendous. The very meeting which adopted the resolution must have stood astounded at being required to sanction such outrageous effrontery, and wherever it is heard of by either party, we are sure that it will be received by an explosion of laughter equal to any uttered by Homer's gods. Harrisonism must indeed be driven to desperate straits when it is compelled to charge its own proved sins upon another, and when "mum" itself, even to a proverb, to attribute a similar course of conduct to one who responds freely to every question, and furnishes his opinions whenever they are required—to one who, in fact, has been blamed by his opponents for answering too readily, because his conduct makes Harrison's cunning and tricky silence look mean and discreditable. And to pass such a resolution in the face of "no further disclosures for the public eye"—in the teeth of the secret circulars which were "not to get into the newspapers," and of all the peculiar machinery of whiggery to push itself forward without taking off the mask! Truly our opponents in this have outdone themselves, and we may well ask, "what next?"

Pennsylvanian.

Our readers, no doubt, remember the story told not long since by all the Harrison papers, about a democratic committee of superintendence in Belmont county, which they said had gone over in a mass from Van Buren to Harrison. To give plausibility to the story, they published names, dates, and even a portion of an address said to have been published, both as an apology and an announcement of the desertion. It will likewise be remembered that this wondrous tale proved to be a falsehood of the most outrageous kind—there were no such people in Belmont—the address was a forgery, and no abandonment of Democracy had occurred in the vicinity alluded to. But, if the Harrisonites are anxious to hear something really true about committees, we crave their ear for a moment while mentioning a fact which cannot be controverted. The Harrison Central Committee for Pennsylvania of 1836, consisted of ten members. No less than FIVE of them are now active supporters of Martin Van Buren—three are neutral, and two only advocate the cause of "Tip and Ty." This is a fact worth note, as affording a very conclusive index of how Harrison stock stands in the Pennsylvania market. In four years, but two of the ten members of the Harrison Central Committee are left as stirring laborers in the hard cider cause, and one-half of that body are with us.

Pennsylvanian.

The Bi-hop Smith, the Superintendent of Common School System of Kentucky, delivered, in the Court House, in this place, on Monday evening last, a highly interesting and able speech, in explanation of the law, and in vindication of its claims to the confidence and support of the people of Kentucky.

The Bishop is using great and laudable exertions to induce the people of the State to give the law a fair and impartial trial;—but whether he will succeed or not, time will alone determine.—*Monitor.*

Mr. Clayton ascended in his balloon on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Jeffries, a gentleman engaged in the Gas Works of this city. It was a beautiful ascension, the evening being peculiarly favorable, and a gentle breeze having got up bearing in a south-western direction. The balloon and its intrepid voyagers remained in sight for upwards of an hour, and we are told it was then, nearly at dusk, observed slowly descending. We have not learned how far the aeronauts travelled.—*Adv.*

WHIG GAIN.—The Whigs are in ecstasies because Major Eaton, late Minister Extraordinary to Spain, since his return to this country has taken huff against the Administration, and given in his adhesion to the Gen. Mum cause. In bragging of this accession, they studiously forget to tell the world the cause of Major Eaton's somerset. The facts of the case are these:—Major Eaton was a Jackson man, peculiarly obnoxious to the Whigs; but since 1836 he has been Minister at the Court of Spain. Economy required a reduction of his station to that of a simple charge, and the Major lately returned to Washington, when, on adjusting his accounts, he was disallowed particular items in a claim of \$2,677 for incidental expenses, such as stationery, postage, fuel, newspapers, house rent, office furniture, coach hire, books, pictures, wages of a messenger, carpeting, &c. The Major took huff at this, and made a somerset the other day in favor of the Opposition, which delights the Federalists mightily. They are heartily welcome to all such converts.

Lou. Advertiser.

From the Fulton (Mo.) Reformer.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life at his residence near Millersburg, in Callaway county, on Sunday the 30th August, in the 33d year of his age, after an illness of not more than three hours, Doctor ROBERT SPOTSWOOD RUSSELL, the youngest son of Gen. R. S. Russell, late of Fayette county, Kentucky.

One of the strongest of human ties is thus severed. A wise and good God, in his providence has bereft a doting and fond wife and five children of the best of husbands and the most affectionate and tender of fathers; his aged parents have lost a prop, a comfort and a support, that cannot be supplied, and the deep sorrow of an extensive circle of friends attests that a vacuum has been created among them they believe will never be filled. In his profession he practised with a success that made him almost the idol of the great number whom he had relieved. In his domestic and social relations of husband, son, father, brother, master, and neighbor, in the true signification of the term, no man it is confidently believed ever was his superior. The writer of this notice had long been closely connected with the deceased; he thinks he knew him as well as it was possible for one man to know another, and in the sincerity of his soul he testifies his belief that he never knew a better man, one with so much disinterestedness, or that conferred indiscriminately so many favors.

He died a firm believer in the merits of a crucified Redeemer, unto whose tender mercies we commit him.

#### Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court-house square in the city of Lexington, on the Second Monday in October next, ONE NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, who is well qualified to attend a steam engine, and who has had charge of one for about four years. Also, at the same time and place, my

GRIST & SAW MILL,  
Drove by an engine of about 40 horse power, and situated on the Cynthia road, about nine miles from Lexington, and now in good running order. TERMS made known on the day of sale.

J. P. INNES.

September 17, 1840. 3t.  
[City] Louisville Advertiser insert 3t and charge this office.

#### TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Collegiate Department.

THE Board of Trustees are happy to announce to the public, that this Department has been re-organized, and will be open for the reception of students on the first Monday of November next. The ceremony of inauguration and the President's address may be expected in the Chapel of Morrison College, on the Saturday previous, (Oct. 31st), at 11 o'clock, A. M.

#### FACULTY.

Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, President, and Morrison Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.  
Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, Professor of Ancient Languages.  
Lieut. BENJAMIN ALVORD, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.  
Dr. ROMER PERCE, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.  
Hon. Chief Justice ROBERTSON, Lecturer on Constitutional Law.

#### EXPENSES.

Good boarding and lodging may be obtained in private families at \$2.50 or \$3 per week; in commons, at \$2.00 per week. Expenses will vary according to the habits of individuals. The following schedule of stated expenses, however, is presented, from an examination of which a probable estimate may be made of the amount necessary per annum:

WINTER SESSION.	
Board for 20 weeks, at \$2.00 per week,	\$40.00
Tuition,	20.00
Room rent,	5.00
Library,	1.00
Servant's wages,	1.00
Fuel,	15.00
Washing,	5.00
	\$91.00
SUMMER SESSION.	
Board, 20 weeks, at \$2.00 per week,	\$40.00
Tuition,	20.00
Room rent,	5.00
Library,	1.00
Servant's wages,	5.00
Washing,	5.00
	\$76.00
Total,	\$167.00

INSTRUCTION AND MORALS.  
The course of instruction will be thorough, and a salutary discipline will be strictly enforced. Religious services will be regularly conducted on the Sabbath at the College Chapel, under the direction of the President.

The Board of Trustees have only to add that the character of the new organization warrants the liveliest hopes of success, and they are confident that the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Institution will not be disappointed. Fully convinced that permanent success can only be obtained by being deserved, the Board have endeavored, and believe they have succeeded in filling the Faculty with men of such ability, attainments, energy and morals, as will ensure the highest order of intellectual and moral education.

M. C. JOHNSON,  
Ch'n. B. Trustees T. U.  
Lex. Sept. 17, 1840. 7t.

#### THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS K. HUNT,

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors,  
WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court house. Lexington, June 18, 1840. 3m.

MR. RICHARDSON,  
Resident Teacher of Dancing &c., Lexington, Ky.

SCHOLARS taken at any time, and their quarter commenced on the day of entrance. [City] Chances in the neighborhood promptly attended to. May 14, 1840. 1t

DR. A. M. MCKINNEY  
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. He will be found at his residence, No. 8, Jordan's Row, ready at all times to give prompt attention to professional calls.

LAW NOTICE.  
ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILUS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals. OFFICE.—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

G. W. EVENS, DENTIST.  
HAVING returned, with the intention of offering his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession, Office temporarily at Madam Harper's, a few doors above Brennan's Hotel.

He has been kindly permitted to refer to Professor J. Locke, Cincinnati.  
J. C. CROSS, Lexington.  
Rev. J. N. MAPPITT,  
Rev. THOS. Y. FAYNE, Maysville.  
Rev. H. B. BASCOM, Augusta.

July 30, 1840—1y  
N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the private part of the establishment, suitably removed from the main Tavern building, as to receive no interruption therefrom.

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 78, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 32 for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, 30th September, 1840.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars is \$20,000	
1 5,000 5,000	
1 2,500 2,500	
1 2,000 2,000	
1 1,521 1,521	
10 1,000 10,000	
10 500 5,000	
10 250 2,500	
10 150 1,500	
155 100 15,500	
63 50 3,150	
63 40 2,520	
126 30 3,780	
126 20 2,520	
3,780 10 37,800	
23,436 5 137,803	

27,814 Prizes, amounting to \$256,595  
Tickets \$2½—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

sept 24, 1840. 1d

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS 42 FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, 24th Sept. 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$5,000 60	60
1 2,000 64	30
1 1,500 64	20
1 1,365 64	15
1 1,200 124	10
50 500 3,200	5
50 100 22,176	24

25,861 prizes, amounting to \$121,545.  
Tickets \$2½—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

sept 17, 1840—1d

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS 74, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 32, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1840.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$20,000 20 prizes of \$150	
1 5,000 155	100
1 2,500 63	50
1 2,000 63	40
1 1,511 126	30
10 1,000 126	20
10 500 3,780	10
10 250 23,436	10

27,814 prizes—amounting to \$256,595  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

sept 17, 1840 1d

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS 45, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of LEXINGTON on Friday, 25th Sept. 1840.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$15,000 20 prizes of 150	
1 10,000 20	125
1 2,000 200	100
1 1,500 62	50
1 1,400 62	30
1 1,153 62	25
10 1,000 124	20
10 500 4,526	10
10 250 24,583	5
10 200	

29,705 prizes—amounting to \$353,218.  
Tickets \$5—shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

sept 17—1d.

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 75 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 10, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Petersburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 19th Sept. 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$30,000 20 prizes of 250	
1 10,000 84	200
1 5,000 63	80
1 3,000 63	60
1 2,500 126	50
1 1,017 126	40
100 1,000 3,780	20
10 300 23,436	10

36,814 prizes—amounting to \$506,437.  
Tickets \$10—shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STEETER, Lexington.

sept 10—1d

#### SELLING OFF AT COST! For Cash Exclusively.

THE LARGE AND VALUABLE  
STOCK OF GOODS  
LATELY in the possession of W. H. RAI-  
LEY, at his Store on Main street, is now  
offered at cost for cash exclusively, in lots to suit  
purchasers. Bargains may be expected. Great  
inducements will be given to persons disposed  
to purchase the entire stock, which is extensive  
and well assorted. The present Stand, which is  
one of the best in the city, can be retained by  
the purchaser.

HENRY BELL } Trustees.  
DAVID A. SAYRE, }  
July 29, 1840—1f

#### DUDLEY HOUSE,

(LATE LEXINGTON HOTEL.)  
Corner of Broadway and Short Streets,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short Streets, formerly kept by

# PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

At the solicitation of a highly respectable County Committee, and to meet the various devices of the enemy, we have consented to issue from the 15th of May until the Presidential election, a newspaper, which, by its cheapness and consequently its adaptation to the times, will be accessible to all classes; we mean especially to those who cannot afford to take a large imperial sheet, or who do not care to take one for a whole year. We therefore issue a sheet, a paper bearing the title of **YANKEE DOODLE**, which, as its title imports, is designed to awaken in the hearts of our country's defenders (the farmers) at a crisis like this, the inspiring associations connected with this National air, and cheer them on to do battle in defence of the same immutable principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered too, in the revolutionary struggle with Britain and her myrmidons. From 1776 to 1783—a period of seven years—"through gloom and glory," through defeat and victory, they never faltered, and independence was the glorious consequence of their patriotic and persevering efforts. And from 1833, to 1840, another period of seven years (from the removal of the deposits to the termination of the Presidential campaign) the descendants of those sires will have no less distinguished themselves in a struggle with Bank power, and Bank oppression; and with one more rally,—one more onset! will have forever secured their independence of Bank Domination, whose prerogatives are no less kingly, aristocratic, and insolent, than those of old Royal George himself.

"Yankee Doodle" will be almost entirely filled with original and editorial articles—brief, spirit-stirring; and to the point; and calculated to arouse and awaken attention to the importance of the present contest. The **Yankee Doodle** is everywhere marshalling their forces, establishing press and clubs; and with the desperate resolve of men determined to crush the administration, are howling the death knell of democracy.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, in every respect, instructive, interesting, and useful. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside until the middle of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening, 25th of May, handsomely printed, and ornamented with the Democratic coat of arms.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Methodist did his coat, his pious self-denial, even, no longer admitting an aboriginal principle of religion to weigh a feather against practical impiety; nor shall we, placed as a sentinel upon the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Maysville. Let any man of reason, or of intelligence, read the account we have published from the **Maysville Monitor**, of their proceedings in Mason, and he will at once see to what means, and to what devices this party stoop to resort, to lead captive the ignorant and the unwary; and, to the support of whom? To the support of a man, whose principles—if principle he has—are a perfect riddle; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Kentish friends, to be a Unitarian States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to Mr. Rives of Virginia, an anti-United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to by his Northern friends, to be an Abolitionist; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Southern friends, an anti-Abolitionist; and now, actually in "keeping" of a Committee, who proclaim him to be a slaveholder, and who are pronounced by friend or foe, if such a man, under such circumstances, can be fostered into the Presidential chair, to be used as a mere machine in binding our Government hand and foot, and placing it under the lawless and despotic subjection of irresponsible corporations,—wielded, in fact, in a great measure by Foreign Capitalists and Foreign enemies—then, indeed, the hopes of the Republic are at an end! It was not for this, that Washington and his patriots unsheathed their swords, and went forth to battle; it was not for this, that La Fayette, Kosciuszko, and Pulaski, left the encampments of home, for the dangers of the tented field in a far-off land; nor was it for this, that our fathers endured the most incredible hardships, tracking with their bleeding feet the wintry shores of the Delaware; and pouring out their blood like water on the heights of Bunker Hill, and the fields of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Trenton! Their glorious achievements were consecrated, not to the supremacy of Bank despotism, or Corporation dynasties, but to the establishment of equal rights and equal privileges; to the establishment of a government, which, "like the laws of Heaven, should dispense its favors and its benefits, equally alike, among the poor as well as among the rich!"

TERMS.—The "YANKEE DOODLE," will be published on a medium sheet, every Monday evening, at the low rate of seventy-five cents from the 25th of May until the 1st of November; thirty-seven and a half cents payable on the reception of the first No., and the like amount on the 15th of August. Democratic Post Masters, and others of our prominent political friends, will please act as agents in procuring subscribers, and also send us the names of responsible men in the neighborhood, who will be pleased to take it, that we may send them the first No. for inspection and perusal,—intending to strike off an edition of 2,000 copies.

GEO. J. TROTTER.  
P. S. The terms above mention (viz 27 1/2 cts. to the 8th of August, and 37 1/2 to the 1st of November,) are intended to apply to subscribers living in the neighborhood of Lexington, who live out of the county, 75 cents in advance. But those who wish to take it only for one half the time, can do so by the payment of 37 1/2 cts.

**THE GREAT WESTERN.**  
Liberty, the Constitution, Union—The principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.  
THIS PAPER is now in publication, it is devoted to the glorious cause of Democracy, and with the liberal aid of the people and the blessings of Providence, our Standard shall never be prostrated, or our Flag furled to the foul and corrupt powers of Federalism. Humbly, but earnestly laboring for the success and eternal perpetuity of these great principles, upon which alone, depend the Liberty, happiness and prosperity of the people and the salvation of our beloved Union, the Editor confidently appeals to the friends of Democratic principles to sustain him in the stand which he has thus taken, in the very midst of the battle field of Federal Abolitionism, which is threatening to spread ruin and desolation over the South.

The Great Western is published weekly, on a large sheet, and will contain all the general intelligence of the day, both at home and abroad. It is designed to make this paper every way suitable and acceptable to the people of the country, and being located at New Orleans, the great commercial Emporium of the South and West, it will be found a most useful paper to every citizen in the up country, as it will contain all the commercial information which they may desire. Such a paper is greatly needed in the South, and as all those which are now published here seem to be particularly designed for the use of merchants alone, we propose and are now endeavoring to supply this deficiency, in short, we are determined to make our journal, truly **The Great Western**, and just such a newspaper as every individual, residing in the great Valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, can desire or wish for, who may feel an interest in the news from New Orleans as well as from all other quarters of the country.

TERMS of subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Any gentleman who may procure us five subscribers, shall receive **The Great Western** free of charge.  
EDWARD DELONY, Editor.

# KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the **Kentucky Steam Hat Factory** from Wm. F. Top, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of its customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both as to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. Wm. F. Top having located himself at the East, has professed his valuable services in appraising of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary Blocks, &c.

Having a large and well assorted Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.  
TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.  
Lexington, June 18, 3m.

**WANTED.**—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.  
T. & McL.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. Taylor & McLaughlin, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.  
WM. F. TOD.

Mr. Wm. H. HENRY is authorized to settle up my business, and I earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to me by note or account to make immediate payment to him.  
WM. F. TOD.

Lexington, June 18, 3m.

**PROSPECTUS FOR THE EXTRACTOR.**  
This paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterwards giving the result in detail and an analysis.

Twenty six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

TERMS: One copy, \$1.00  
Six copies, 5 00  
Twelve copies, 10 00  
Twenty-five copies, 20 00  
and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of the subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, or to the Editor, or to the Post Masters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

**BLUE LICK SPRINGS.**

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her Tavern House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and furnished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors. Her table shall be, at all times, supplied with every thing that is necessary and in addition, it will be furnished with

**VENISON AND FRESH FISH**

Whenever they can be had. Her Bar shall be supplied with the choicest and best of LIQUORS and WINES, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the BLUE LICK SPRINGS equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
June 11, 1840. 3m.

**STILL BETTER BARGAINS.**—Just received at our Auction Store, direct from the East, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Ticking Cottons, Drills, Checks, Muslins, Chilly de Lanes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Pins and Needles, with an assortment of FANCY GOODS. Also, a large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING; Oil Cloth Table, Bureau and Stand Covers; Oil Cloth Bedsteads, and a large variety of other goods, all at very low prices. Cash, lower than they can be had at any other house in the city.  
REGULAR SALES EVERY EVENING, and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.  
J. B. BRADFORD & CO.  
Lexington, June 25, 1f.

**DR. DAVID WALKER**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all cases in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. Denzler's Shop.  
April 17, 1839. 16-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.  
A. T. SKILLMAN.

**A. T. SKILLMAN & SON,**  
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-1f.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
A LARGE SUPPLY of Garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. Warranted genuine.  
April 9-1f.

# GOING! GOING!! GONE!!

**SALE OF AUCTION.**

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**—The undersigned, who would call the attention of all those, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordon Row; where may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York a superior lot of English and American prints, painted lawns, table cloths, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c., will be sold to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than anywhere in the City. Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

J. B. BRADFORD & CO., Auctioneers.  
Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-1f.

**300 DOLLARS REWARDS.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.,  
BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. He had on when he left a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim. JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.  
Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-1f.

**A CARD.**

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, the WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare no exertions to render it one of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent physicians, (among them Professor DUNLAP, of Lexington, and Professor YANDEL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulating effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated springs of the State, and of the State of Kentucky, which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, are of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for the supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigencies of the times.  
JOHN W. FOWLES  
March 19, 1840—12-1f.

**LEXINGTON STEAM WOOL CARDING FACTORY.**

J. BRUEN is again prepared for Carding Wool, at the above well known stand. Having thoroughly repaired his Machinery, he intends his work shall be done in a manner not excelled by any in the country. Customers from a distance always despatched with as little delay as possible.

TERMS.—For Carding common quality White Wool or Coarse Mix, going only once through the Machines, 64 cents per pound.

For Merino and Fine Mix, 84 per pound, and for very fine Merino, higher in proportion to trouble of Carding.

Payment required in hand. Wool, Wood and Ice, at market price, taken in payment.

**FOUNDRY.**

ALL articles in this line, furnished, or made to order, at the lowest prices. On hand, a good assortment of all articles common to the branch of business, consisting of Hollow Ware, Cornishers, Cob or Bark Mills, Cog Wheels, Mill Gudgeons, Saw-Mill Cranks, Double Refined and Pittsburgh Wagon Boxes; Tailors, Hatters and Flat Irons; Gun Mounting; Tavern and House Bells; Horse and Hand Belles; Fan Irons, &c. &c. An assortment of Cast Irons, Cast Stoves, Coal Grates, &c. 3,000 pounds assorted Sheet Copper.  
J. BRUEN.

**BAR IRON & HARDWARE STORE.**

ON hand, a handsome assortment of Kentucky Hammered and Juniata Rolled Iron; Cast, Crowley, German, English and American Steel, all warranted of the best quality.

A general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, and a full stock of the best manufacture. Anvils, Vices and Bellows, Wrought and Cut Nails, Fairbanks' Patent Platform Scales, Brass and Iron Patent Balances, warranted correct; Grind stones, &c. All offered very low for Cash.  
J. BRUEN.  
Lexington, May 28, 1840. 3m

**THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE, RODOLPH.**

IS in fine health and condition, and will make the present season, which has commenced, at my stable, in Scott county, three miles east of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Works road, and twelve miles from Lexington, 15 miles from Frankfort, and 3 miles north of Patterson's mill. Terms—THIRTY DOLLARS the season for a mare. Good pasturage for mares from a distance, gratis. Great care taken to prevent accidents. For further particulars see bills.

JOHN KILBEY.  
April 21, 1840—14-1f.

**FOR SALE.**

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, both good washers and ironers, and a Share in the Kentucky Association. THOS. VAN SWAERINGEN.  
March 26, 1840. 13-1f

# PETERS PILLS

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with *Peters' Vegetable Pills*, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise.

Adapted to this fact, the following is invariably recommended to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since Jan. 1837.

Prepared by J. C. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. }  
Feb. 7, 1837. }

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, and derangement of the Biliary system, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certain y of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,  
S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have used frequently of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 6, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquire, he will be led in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—52-1y

**FRANKLIN HOUSE.**

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public at large, that they have taken this well known Tavern Stand, formerly kept by Mr. John McCracken, and recently by Mr. John Candy, corner of Church and N. Upper-streets, where they will at all times, cheerfully serve, to the best of their abilities, all those who may be disposed to honor them with their patronage. The house and all the buildings attached to it, have been, under their own personal instruction, thoroughly renovated, and the public may rest assured that no pains will be spared to render both man and horse in the most comfortable manner. Their rooms are large and commodious, and as well furnished as any house in the city. Their TABLE will be constantly supplied with the best market affords, and their BAR with the most choice liquors, both foreign and domestic. In short, they are determined not to be outdone, in a point of quality, by the managers of any similar establishment in the western country.

J. C. HENDREN.

H. W. HAMPTON.

N. B. Private families can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, on the most reasonable terms.

(The Richmond Ky. Chronicle, and the New Albany Gazette, will publish the above until forbid. Lexington, Ky. April 23, 40-1f)

**MAHOGANY WARDROBES.**

FOR SALE, three splendid mahogany wardrobes, just finished, and a few dressing bureau and dressing tables, with and without mahogany tops.

ELLIS WILLY R.  
ELLIS MARY E. MISS  
EPSON GREEN  
ESTILL WILLIAM E.  
ESTILL AMANDA MRS.

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